

# FAL

2. Ground lying at rest.  
Within an ancient forest's ample verge,  
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,  
Built for convenience, and the use of life;  
Around it fallows, meads, and pastures fair,  
A little garden, and a limpid brook,  
By nature's own contrivance seems dispos'd. *Row's J. Shore.*  
To FALLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing.  
Begin to plow up fallows: this first fallowing ought to be  
very shallow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
But the ground ought to be well plowed and fallowed the  
Summer before. *Mortimer.*  
FALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemp-  
tion from bearing fruit.  
Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess  
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness, *Donne.*  
S' affects my muse now a chaste fallowness.  
FALSE. *adj.* [from *falsus*, Latin; *faux*, *fausse*, French.]  
1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.  
Innocence shall make  
False accusation bluish, and tyranny  
Tremble at patience. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
There are false witnesses among men. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.  
For how can that be false, which every tongue  
Of every mortal man affirms for true?  
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,  
As, loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Davies.*  
A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture:  
the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the  
manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of  
mankind. *Dryden's Dufresney.*  
3. Supposititious; succedaneous.  
Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of coarse canvass:  
fill it with earth above the canvass. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
4. Deceiving expectation.  
The heart of man looks fair to the eye; but when we  
come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is false under us.  
*L'Estrange, Fable 54.*  
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.  
Now, fy upon my false French; by mine honour, in true  
English, I love thee, Kate. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
6. Not honest; not just.  
What thou would'st highly,  
That thou would'st holily; would'st not play false,  
And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The true prince may, for recreation sake, prove a false  
thief; for the poor abuses of the times want countenance.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
Men are sponges, which, to pour out, receive;  
Who know false play, rather than lose, deceive. *Donne.*  
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; hollow.  
I grant him bloody,  
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,  
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin  
That has a name. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakespeare.*  
A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person,  
in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced,  
no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns false unto  
him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
So hast thou cheated Thebes with a wife,  
Against thy vow, returning to beguile  
Under a borrow'd name; as false to me,  
So false thou art to him who set thee free. *Dryden.*  
The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for  
being false to love in forsaking Dido. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. Ded.*  
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.  
False tears true pity moves: the king commands  
To loose his fetters. *Dryden's Æn. b. ii.*  
9. In all these senses true is the word opposed.  
To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To violate by failure of veracity.  
Is't not enough that to this lady mild,  
Thou falsed hast thy faith with perjury. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
2. To deceive.  
Fair seemly pleasure each to other makes,  
With goodly purposes there as they sit;  
And in his falsed fancy he, her takes  
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
3. To defeat; to balk; to shift; to evade, as fencers commonly  
do.  
But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,  
Was wary wife, and closely did await  
Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;  
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him traits,  
And falsed oft his blows t' illude him with such bait. *F. Qy.*  
4. This word is now out of use.  
FALSEHEARTED. *adj.* [false and heart.]  
1. Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.  
The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others,  
are severely punished; and the neutrals and falsehearted friends  
2. To

# FAL

- and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he  
noted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
FALSHOOD. *n. f.* [from *falsus*.]  
1. Want of truth; want of veracity.  
All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else  
but a lie reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words  
to things. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.  
3. A lie; a false assertion.  
FALSIFY. *adv.* [from *falsus*.]  
1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.  
Simcon and Levi spake not only falsely but insidiously, nay  
hypocritically, abusing profelytes and religion. *Gov. of Tongue.*  
Already were the Belgians on our coast,  
Whose fleet more mighty every day became  
By late success, which they did falsely boast,  
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*  
Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,  
And yet he falsely said he was in love;  
Falsely, for had he truly lov'd, at least  
He would have giv'n one day to my request. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
Such as are treated ill, and upbraided falsely, find out an  
intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour  
to sooth their secret resentments. *Addison's Spectator.*  
2. Erroneously; by mistake.  
He knows that to be inconvenient which we falsely think  
convenient for us. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*  
3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.  
FALSIFY. *n. f.* [from *falsus*.]  
1. Contrariety to truth.  
2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.  
Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and  
the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and falseness to  
a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would  
that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and  
that which we now call virtue grow odious to human na-  
ture? *Tillotson, Sermon 3.*  
3. Duplicit; deceit; double dealing.  
Pity is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falsi-  
fies or foulness of intentions, especially to perjured devo-  
tion. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.  
King Richard might create a perfect guest,  
That great Northumberland, then false to him,  
Would of that seed grow to a greater falseness. *Shak. H. IV.*  
The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the falsi-  
ness, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*  
FALSIFY. *n. f.* [from *falsus*.] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now  
obsolete.  
Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be  
Of craft coloured with simplicity;  
And such end, pardie, does all them remain,  
That of such falsers friendship been fain. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
FALSIFY. *adv.* [from *falsus*.] Liable to be counter-  
feited or corrupted.  
FALSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *falsification*, French, from *falsify*.]  
1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear  
what it is not.  
Concerning the word of God, whether it be by miscon-  
struction of the sense, or by falsification of the words, witting-  
ly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not,  
is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence,  
which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted  
heinous. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 5.*  
To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an  
high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in  
his person, exceedeth all falsifications; except it should be that  
of a Mahomet, that counterfeits divine honour. *Bacon.*  
2. Confutation.  
The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from  
searching after this idle, and to preserve his story from detection  
of falsification. *Notes on the Odyssey.*  
FALSIFY. *n. f.* [from *falsify*.]  
1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem  
what it is not.  
It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few ex-  
periments, what happens to falsifiers of coin; for counterfeit  
money will endure some one proof, others another, but none  
of them all proofs. *Boyle.*  
2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.  
Boasters are naturally falsifiers, and the people, of all others,  
that put their thames the worst together. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
To FALSIFY. *v. a.* [from *falsify*, French.]  
1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that  
which in reality it is not.  
We cannot excuse that church, which either through cor-  
rupt translations of Scriptures, delivered, instead of divine  
speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speak-  
eth; or, through falsified additions, propoeth that to the  
people of God as scripture which is in truth no Scripture.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 19.*  
The Irish bards use to forge and falsify every thing as they  
list, to please or displease any man. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
2. To

# FAM

2. To confute; to prove false.  
Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of  
the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish economy, when  
Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the  
apostate, to baffle and falsify the prediction. *Addison.*  
3. To violate; to break by falsehood.  
It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy  
power to thum, to make him live to see thy faith falsified, and  
his bed defiled. *Shakspeare, b. ii.*  
He suddenly falsified his faith, and villainously flew Scelymes  
the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less  
than the falsehood of the pyrate. *Knelles's History of the Turks.*  
This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingre-  
dients of the crime; 'tis the falsifying the most important  
trust. *Deay of Piety.*  
4. To pierce; to run through.  
His crest is rais'd away, his ample shield  
Is falsify'd, and round with jav'lin's fill'd. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Of this word Mr. Dryden writes thus. My friends quar-  
relled at the word falsified, as an innovation in our language.  
The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in  
any English author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spen-  
ser's Fairy Queen*. But suppose it be not there: why am I  
forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the  
word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has  
given us a rule for coining words, *si græco fonte cadant*, espe-  
cially when other words are joined with them which explain  
the sense. I use the word falsify, in this place, to mean that  
the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and  
javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and  
through in many places. The words which accompany this  
new one, makes my meaning plain:  
*Ad si l'U bergo d'Amli era perfetto,*  
*Chi mai poter fallarlo in nessun canto.* Ariosto, cant. xxvi.  
Falsify cannot otherwise be turned than by falsified; for his  
shield was falsified, is not English. I might indeed have con-  
tented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored,  
and stuck with javelins. *Dryden.*  
Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalise the  
new signification, which I have never seen copied, except  
once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed de-  
serves not to be received.  
To FALSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.  
This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and uni-  
versally unlawful to lie and falsify. *South's Sermons.*  
FALSIFY. *n. f.* [from *falsitas*, Latin.]  
1. Falsified; contrariety to truth.  
Neither are they able to break through those errors,  
wherein they are so determinately fetter'd, that they pay unto  
falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's  
truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 49.*  
Can you on him such falsities obtrude?  
And as a mortal the most wise delude? *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
Probability does not properly make any alteration, either in  
the truth or falsity of things; but only imports a different de-  
gree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding.  
*South's Sermons.*  
2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or position.  
That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the  
earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged  
on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily con-  
futable falsities. *Glavin. Scyth. a. 20.*  
To FALTER. *v. n.* [from *falter*, to be wanting, Spanish; *vaultur*,  
a flammer, Icelandic, which is probably a word from  
the same radical.]  
1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.  
With faltering tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,  
Tell on, quoth she. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
The pale assistants on each other star'd,  
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;  
The fill-born founts upon the palate hung,  
And dy'd imperfect on the faltering tongue. *Dryden.*  
He changes, gods! and falters at the question:  
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. *Smith.*  
2. To fail in any act of the body.  
This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones  
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king  
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shakspeare, Richard II.*  
3. To fail in any act of the understanding.  
How far idiots are concerned in the want or weakness of  
any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways  
of faltering would discover. *Locke.*  
To FALTER. *v. a.* To sit; to cleanse. This word seems to  
be merely rustic or provincial.  
Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean *faltered*  
from foulness, feeds and oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
FALTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *falter*.] With hesitation; with  
difficulty; with feebleness.  
To FAMBLE. *v. a.* [from *famli*, Danish.] To hesitate in the  
speech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.  
FAME. *n. f.* [from *fama*, Latin; *φάμα*, Doric.]  
1. Celebrity; renown.  
2. To

# FAM

- The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding  
magnifical, of fame and of glory throughout all countries.  
*Chry. xxii. 5.*  
The desire of fame will not suffer endowments to lie use-  
less. *Addison's Spectator.*  
What is this fame, for which we thoughts employ,  
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*  
2. Report; rumour.  
We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in  
Egypt. *Jos. ix. 9.*  
I shall shew what are true famers. *Bacon.*  
FAMEN. *adj.* [from *fama*.] Renowned; celebrated; much  
talked of.  
He is fam'd for mildness, peace and prayer. *Shak. H. VI.*  
He purposes to seek the Clarian god,  
Avoiding Delphos, his more fam'd abode,  
Since Phlegyan robbers made unsafe the road. *Dryden.*  
Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, fam'd for his learn-  
ing and wisdom; but converted to Christianity. *Addison.*  
FAMELESS. *adj.* [from *fama*.] Without fame; without re-  
nown.  
Then let me, famelike, love the fields and woods,  
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *Mary's Virgil.*  
FAMILIAR. *adj.* [from *familiaris*, Latin.]  
1. Domestick; relating to a family.  
They range familiar to the dome. *Pope.*  
2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.  
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
Be not too familiar with Poin; for he misuses thy favours  
so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell. *Shak.*  
3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.  
Kalandar streight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and  
was about in such familiar sort to have spoken unto her; but  
she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand  
that he was mistaken. *Sidney.*  
4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice  
or custom.  
I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made familiar  
unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hear-  
ing than by a sermon can be opened. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*  
Let us chuse such limbs of noble counsel,  
That the great body of our state may go  
In equal rank with the best govern'd nation;  
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be  
As things acquainted and familiar to us. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*  
Our sweet  
Recess, and only consolation left  
Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
One idea which is familiar to the mind, connected with  
others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas  
into easy remembrance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.  
Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd  
In temper and in nature, will receive  
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton's P. Lost.*  
The senses at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by  
degrees, growing familiar with some of them, they are lodged  
in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*  
He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect  
as I could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so familiar a  
manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of  
blood and desolation. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain;  
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
6. Common; frequent.  
To a wrong hypothesis, may be reduced the errors  
that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly  
understood: there is nothing more familiar than this. *Locke.*  
7. Easy; unconstrained.  
He unreins  
His muse, and sports in loose familiar strains. *Addison.*  
8. Too nearly acquainted.  
A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife, and be-  
cause he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest  
sued him for defamation. *Camden.*  
FAMILIAR. *n. f.*  
1. An intimate; one long acquainted.  
The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shakspeare.*  
When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his fami-  
liars, this affects him. *Rogers, Sermon 10.*  
2. A demon supposed to attend at call.  
Love is a familiar; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakspeare.*  
FAMILIARITY. *n. f.* [from *familiarité*, French, from *familiar*.]  
1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.  
2. Acquaintance; habitude.  
We contrast at last such an intimacy and familiarity with  
them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our  
minds. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
3. Easy intercourse.  
They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familia-  
rity with these gentle spirits. *Pope.*